



The

# GUARDIAN

Fire, Safety & Occupational Health Department  
COMMANDER NAVY REGION SOUTHWEST ASIA



Fire Prevention Month Edition

Volume 6 Issue 1

October 2005

## 'Fire Prevention' kicks off this October

By Andy Abdullah, NSA Safety Bahrain

The Fire and Safety Office will spearhead its annual program on raising public awareness on the significance of fire safety throughout Naval Support Activity Bahrain. With this year's theme, **"Use Candles with Care"**, the emphasis is placed on candle safety at home.

The National Fire Protection Association in the recent years accounted for more than 10,000 home fires associated with candles, more than 150 related deaths and more than 1,000 related injuries each year. Nearly half of US home candle fires start in the bedroom.

Given that candle fires have steadily risen over the decade, this National Fire Prevention Month is designed to bring public consciousness and awareness on fire prevention and safety to the frontline.

In promotion of fire safety and prevention, it is noteworthy to recall for guidance and continuous compliance NSABAHRAININST 11320.1B issued on 14 October 1999 stipulating that 'the use of open flame lighting devices such as oil lamps and candles is prohibited except for ceremonial purposes and in dining facilities'.

Meanwhile, in this observance, October 9-15 has been designated as the Fire Prevention Week, which highlights various fire safety activities. These include, the conduct of Fire Drills, Fire Truck Showcase, Fire Message Displays and Hands-On Training on proper handling of Fire Extinguishers.

For further information about Fire Prevention Week and other fire concerns, contact the Safety Office at DSN: 439-3527 or send email to [NSASafetyOffice@me.navy.mil](mailto:NSASafetyOffice@me.navy.mil). 

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## Commanding Officer's Safety Policy

Regional Commander and Naval Support Activity (NSA) Bahrain Commanding Officer, Gary D. Galloway issued substantial Policy Statements for the Occupational Safety and Health Program on 12 September 2005.

The emphasis of the regional policy centers on effective leadership and process management as potent mechanisms to promote safe and hazard-free workplace.

While NSA policy stresses on developing the culture of operational risk management (ORM) at all levels in making risk decisions while using Process Review and Measurement System (PR & MS) as viable tool.

Please turn to page 7 for the Full texts of said policy statements. 

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK • OCTOBER 9-15 2005

# Use Candles with Care



## Candle Safety Sparks The Theme For NFPA Fire Prevention Week 2005

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is urging the public to focus on candle safety during its Fire Prevention Week 2005, October 9-15. As the theme makes clear, emphasis is placed on the need for increased consumer caution: "Use Candles with Care: When you go out, blow out!"


NFPA public safety campaign and related materials concentrate on home use of candles, which represent a uniquely residential concern. Nine out of 10 reported U.S. candle fires occur in homes. Reported home candle fires rose 15 percent from 2000 to 2001, from 15,700 to 18,000, continuing a climb that began in 1990 when there were 5,500 candle fires.

Forty-one percent of home candles fires start in the bedroom, resulting in a quarter of associated fire deaths. Eleven percent of the home candle fires start after someone falls asleep. NFPA research also shows that home candle fires follow a seasonal pattern. December has almost twice the number of home candle fires of an average month.

Leaving candles unattended and using candles for light were singled out in NFPA analysis as serious fire problems. Always stay awake and in the room where candles are being burned. In a power outage, it is safer to use flashlights or other light sources generated by batteries. Never use a candle for light when checking pilot lights or fueling equipment such as a kerosene heater or lantern, as the flame could ignite flammable vapors.

Detailed information about home candle fires and trends, and specific fire safety advice to prevent candle fires, can be found in NFPA's Home Candle Fire report, available on NFPA official [Fire Prevention Week](#) Web site. The Web site is home to a wide selection of free fire safety information.

### NFPA offers these additional tips for safer use of candles in the home:

- Always stay in the room where candles are being burned.
- Keep lit candles at least one foot away from curtains, mattresses, and anything that can burn.
- Keep candles, matches and lighters away from children.
- Use sturdy candleholders that won't tip or burn.
- Burn candles on sturdy, uncluttered surfaces.
- Trim candle wicks to one-quarter inch before lighting.
- When lighting candles, keep your hair and clothing away from the flame.
- Extinguish candles when they burn to within two inches of their holder.
- The best way to extinguish candles is with a snuffer, avoiding burns from hot wax or the flame. 

## USEFUL LINKS

Navy Safety Center's website:  
<http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/default.htm>

For info on Naval Safety Center's Your One Stop Safety Shop go to:  
<http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/services/whattodo.htm>

For ORM E-Learning compliance go to:  
[www2.cnapp.navy.mil/](http://www2.cnapp.navy.mil/)  
[www.safetycenter.navy.mil/services/NKO-E-Learning.htm](http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/services/NKO-E-Learning.htm)  
[www.navylearning.navy.mil/](http://www.navylearning.navy.mil/)

For AAA Driver Course info go to:  
[www.safetycenter.navy.mil/ashore/motorvehicle/aaa/default.htm](http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/ashore/motorvehicle/aaa/default.htm)

For Motorcycle Safety Course info go to:  
<http://safetycenter.navy.mil/ashore/motorcycle/motorcycle/default.htm>  
[www.msf-usa.org/](http://www.msf-usa.org/)

For Driving For Life info go to:  
<http://www.nko.navy.mil/>

For New Federal Agencies Safety & Health Recordkeeping Rule info:  
<http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/RKside-by-side.html>  
<http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/osh/downloads/finalrule.pdf>  
<http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/osh/downloads/recordkeeping.pdf>

For Safety Recalls/ Alert Resources go to:  
<http://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/cars/problems/recalls/>  
<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/FsisRecalls/index.asp>  
<http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/prerel/prerel.html>  
<http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html>  
<http://www.pueblo.gsa.gov/recallsdesc.htm>



**SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING**  
**October 20, 2005 / 0900-1000**  
**Chapel/Training Center**

# Fighting Fire with Psychology

Pam watches with delight as her cake is brought into the room, topped by four glowing candles. Family and friends sing "Happy Birthday". She makes a wish and easily blows out all the candles. Everyone applauds.

At the age of four, Pam has already learned a lot about fire, at least as she has experienced it in those birthday candles. She has learned that fire is fun, friendly and easily controlled. Unfortunately those beliefs, combined with a few unsupervised minutes and matches left within her reach, could lead to tragedy. No one would want to take away Pam's delight in her birthday candles.

For many years fire safety engineers worked under a simple assumption. When a fire alarm rings, people will evacuate immediately. How quickly people manage to vacate a building, they believed, depends mainly on physical abilities, the location of the nearest exit and the behavior of the fire.

But work by psychologist and other behavioral scientists have found that this idea falls to consider the often-surprising behavior of people during emergencies. In fact research shows that it takes more time for occupants to exit a building after alarm sounds is start-up time, time spent milling about, looking for more information. People's natural inclination is to wait to define a situation before they respond.

So instead of immediately vacating a building. People will wait for more cues—such as the smell of smoke or a co-worker urging them to leave—or sneak out more information about what is happening. One could say that people are too smart for their own good. They understand that the probability that an alarm indicates a real fire and one that actually threatens them is extremely low.

Researchers observing evacuation drills through hidden cameras has found that, it takes people an average of three minutes to begin leaving a high-rise apartment building. Although that doesn't sound like much, during a real fire those three minutes could be deadly, because fire develops so rapidly.

Researches have discovered other tenets of people's behavior during fire. Some example includes:

**-Most people will try to exit through the door they entered:**  
This is true even when emergency exit signs are well marked. When you think about it, that makes sense. During an emergency occupants don't want to use an exit they have no experience with—they don't know where it will lead.

**-People will move through smoke when necessary:**  
Fire safety engineers used to believe that people would turn back when they encountered thick smoke. In reality, researchers have found that people will move through terrible smoke if they feel they must in order to survive.


**-People are inertial creatures:**  
People don't like to stop what they are doing, and often a fire alarm isn't enough of a cue to get them to drop their everyday task and exit a building. It is the accumulation of multiple cues—fire alarm smoke odor, urging from a co-worker and such—that will finally convince them to do so.

Let these studies add to the growing body of knowledge about human factor consideration in emergency planning. Remember the key word **RACE** in case of burning odor, smoke or fire.

**R**escue- Persons in immediate danger.  
**A**ctivate- The building alarm  
**C**ontain- Close all doors.  
**E**xtinguish/evacuate- Extinguish small fires, evacuate people if appropriate.



## If trapped inside a burning building:

Try to locate a phone. Call help and give your exact location.  
Stay close to the floor to avoid smoke and toxic gases.  
If your clothes are on fire  
Stop where you are. Don't run.  
Drop to the ground or floor.  
Roll around on the ground to extinguish the flame. 

Source: [www.apa.org](http://www.apa.org)

## KNOW YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACTS

**DSN: 439-4911**  
**Commercial: 1785-4911**  
**Local Government Emergency: 999**

# A Blast that could have been my Last


By Ken Testorff, Naval Safety Center

That's how an O-2 described a near-miss that occurred in his garage. After tidying up this area, the O-2 had gone inside to relax. About two minutes later, his wife went to him, saying she smelled gas.

"I grumbled something about it probably being her cooking she smelled," said the O-2, getting up to check it anyway. "I, too, smelled gas," he continued, "but couldn't figure out where it was coming from until I opened the door leading to the garage. The smell was overwhelming. "I immediately checked the gas, hot-water heater, but the pilot light still was lit.

Then, my wife asked, 'What's that hiss?' About the same time, we both realized propane was leaking from our gas grill stored in the garage. Apparently, I had bumped one of the burner knobs while I was cleaning, and propane had been leaking for two hours. Did I mention my hot-water heater sits only 10 feet away from the grill?

"I don't know if we had a few hours or a few seconds before something really bad would have happened," said the O-2, "but I was able to open the garage door, and the fumes dissipated without incident. In hindsight, I know I first should have opened the garage door, instead of looking for a leak in the middle of a time bomb. I compounded the hazard by using the electric, garage-door opener. I could have avoided the whole episode if only I hadn't been too lazy to turn off the propane tank the last time we had used the grill."

The U.S. Fire Administration says that fire-safety personnel respond to some 6,500 grill fires each year. From those fires, fewer than five deaths occur, about 150 are injured, and about \$27.6 million in property damage is incurred. 

## CANDLE SAFETY

Remember that a candle is an open flame. It can easily ignite any combustible nearby.


### Facts and figures

During 2002, an estimated 18,000 home fires started by candles were reported to public fire departments. These fires resulted in an estimated 130 civilian deaths, 1,350 civilian injuries and an estimated direct property loss of \$333 million. Homes include one- and two-family dwellings, apartments and manufactured housing.

- The estimated number of home candle fires was unchanged from 2001 to 2002. For the first time since 1991, the number of home candle fires has stabilized rather than increasing.
- Candle fires accounted for an estimated 5% of all reported home fires.
- Two-fifths (40%) of the home candle fires started in the bedroom, resulting in 30% of the associated civilian deaths.
- Reported home candle fires have more than tripled since the low of 5,500 in 1990.
- December had almost twice the number of home candle fires of an average month.
- Half (50%) of home candle fires occurred when some form of combustible material was left or came too close to the candle; Eighteen percent occurred after candles were left unattended, abandoned or inadequately controlled; Five percent were started by people (usually children) playing with the candle.
- Falling asleep was a factor in 12% of home candle fires and 25% of the home candle fire deaths.
- Christmas Day was the peak day of the year for home candle fires in 1999-2002. New Year's Day and Christmas Eve tied for second.

Source: National estimates based on NFIRS and NFPA survey.

### Safety tips:

- Extinguish all candles when leaving the room or going to sleep.
- Keep candles away from items that can catch fire, like clothing, books and curtains.
- Use candle holders that are sturdy, won't tip over easily, are made from a material that cannot burn, and are large enough to collect dripping wax.
- Keep candles and all open flames away from flammable liquids.
- Keep candle wicks trimmed to one-quarter inch and extinguish taper and pillar candles when they get to within two inches of the holder. Votives and containers should be extinguished before the last half-inch of wax starts to melt.
- During power outages, avoid carrying a lit candle. Use flashlights. 

*NFPA does not test, label or approve any products.*

Updated: 8/05



# Fire Safety at CBH

By Stephen Del Castillo,  
NSA Safety Bahrain

Your room is where you will spend most of your time while staying here in NSA BAHRAIN COMBINED BACHELOR HOUSING. Before you start making your room "your new home" take a moment to consider the rules and regulations highlighted in this article. (**NFPA 101, NSABAHRAININST 11320.1b & CBH Rules and Regulation**) Usually, most fires are small and are quickly extinguished. The best way to avoid fires is to avoid the hazards, which create them.

The following is designed to reduce the potential for fires in buildings by controlling combustible materials, reducing ignition sources and ensuring that means of egress are properly maintained.

## APPLIANCES AND COOKING

- Appliances that are strictly prohibited in the transient bachelor quarter's (TBQ) buildings include any item with a heating coil i.e. toasters and toaster ovens, hotplates, electric fry pans and electric heaters.



- Appliances that may be used in your room but CANNOT be left unattended include: curling irons, coffee pots, hot pots and flat irons.

## DECORATIONS

- Candles, incense and other items with a wick and other objects that create and hold a flame are prohibited.



**Christmas Decorations.** Dead or cut vegetation and cut Christmas trees will not be used as decorations within TBQ buildings unless they have been made flame retardant and inspected by the Fire Inspector. Plastic, textile, expanded foam, paper, cardboard or other combustibles are not recommended as decorations within buildings unless such decorative materials have been made flame retardant by an approved material or process and approved by the Fire Inspector.


How did it begin?

# Fire Prevention History

The history of National Fire Prevention Week has its roots in the **Great Chicago Fire**, which occurred on October 8, 1871. This tragic conflagration killed some 300 people, left 100,000 homeless and destroyed more than 17,000 structures. The origin of the fire has generated speculation since its occurrence, with the fact and fiction becoming blurred over the years. One popular legend has it that Mrs O'Leary was milking her cow when the animal kicked over a lamp, setting the O'Leary barn on fire and starting the spectacular blaze. However, the massive fire began, it swiftly took its toll, burning more than 2000 acres in 27 hours. The city of Chicago quickly rebuilt, however, and within a couple of years residents began celebrating their successful restoration to memorialize the anniversary of the fire with festivities.

Intending to observe the fire's anniversary with a more serious commemoration, the Fire Marshals Association of North America (FMANA), the oldest membership section of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), decided that the 40th anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire should be observed not with festivities, but in a way that would keep the public informed about the importance of fire prevention.

When President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed the first National Fire Prevention Week, October 4 - 10 1925, he noted that in the previous year some 15,000 lives were lost to fire in the United States. Calling the loss "startling", President Coolidge's proclamation stated, "This waste results from the conditions which justify a sense of shame and horror; for the greater part of it could and ought to be prevented... It is highly desirable that every effort be made to reform the conditions which have made possible so vast a destruction of the national wealth".

NFPA continues today to make National Fire Prevention Week a priority and counts on the participation and efforts of tens of thousands of fire and safety professionals, emergency volunteers, and other individuals working to reduce the risk of fire and the toll it takes on our society. 

Source: NFPA

## ELECTRICAL

\*Multiple plug adapters must be Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) approved and have a built in breaker that has a maximum load of 15 amps.



Unauthorized Multi Pin Plugs



Authorized Multi Pin Plug

## EXITS


\*All pathways to room doors and windows must be kept clear. Room doors must open at least 90 degrees.

\*Hallways and stairs must be kept clear at all times. No bicycle parking or other items are permitted in the hallways or stairwells.

## SMOKING

**\*No smoking anywhere in the building. The designated smoking area is the GAZEBO.**

These rules and regulations are made in order to ensure all residents in TBQ buildings have a restful, clean and SAFE environment to live.

ENJOY YOUR STAY! 

## **Vehicle fires figure significantly in fire death, NFPA study shows**

### **Summer carries highest risk of highway vehicle fires**

August 11, 2005 - [Vehicle fires claimed more lives in this country last year than apartment fires, according to a new study by the National Fire Protection Association \(NFPA\).](#) The study calls vehicle fires "a major component of the fire death problem."

In 2004, 19 percent of the 1,550,500 reported fires were vehicle fires. An estimated 550 people died and 1,500 were injured in 297,000 vehicle fires, at a cost of more than \$1.3 billion in property damage. The vast majority of vehicle fires involve highway vehicles such as cars, trucks and buses.

During the four-year period of 1999-2002, an estimated 270,000 highway vehicle fires were reported per year, resulting in an average of 380 civilian deaths, 1,310 civilian injuries and \$1 billion in property damage. On average, 31 such fires were reported every hour and one person died every day as a result of these fires.


What causes these fires? Nearly half the time (48 percent), mechanical failure or malfunction, such as leaks, breaks, backfires or worn-out parts, is to blame. Nearly one out of four cases (23 percent) results from electrical failure or malfunction. Equipment failure is a more common cause of fire among older vehicles. Some 15 percent of these fires are intentionally set. Collisions or overturns caused only 3 percent of the highway vehicle fires, but 57 percent of the associated fire deaths. Two-thirds of highway vehicle fires start in the engine, running gear or wheel area, but fuel tank or fuel line fires pose the highest death risk, according to the study.

Who dies in these fires? Older teens and young adults face the highest risk of dying in a highway vehicle fire. People between 75 and 84 had a highway vehicle fire death rate considerably below average, and those 85 or older had a rate only slightly above average.

The study underscores trends. For instance, most highway vehicle fires happen in summer. July is the peak month; August and June are the next highest peak months. The fewest highway vehicle fires occur in November and December.

In a pattern nearly identical to that of home fires, the fewest fires happen between 3 and 6 a.m., then the numbers increase steadily as the day moves on, peaking between 3 and 6 p.m., then decreasing steadily until 3 a.m.. Like home fire deaths, highway vehicle fire deaths are more likely to result from fires that occur late at night or in the early morning hours. The peak period for highway vehicle fire deaths was between midnight and 3 a.m., followed by 3-6 a.m.. The period from 9:00 p.m. to 12 midnight ranked third.

### **Safety tips**

- Maintain your car. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for scheduled maintenance. Have any mechanical or electrical problems repaired promptly.
- If a fire starts in a vehicle you are driving, pull over to the side of the road if possible, stop the vehicle, turn off the engine, get out of the vehicle and move away quickly.
- Call the fire department. Do not attempt to open the hood or fight an engine compartment fire on your own. 

NFPA has been a worldwide leader in providing fire, electrical, building, and life safety to the public since 1896. The mission of the international nonprofit organization is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training and education.

## **NFPA: Rising energy costs may trigger more heating fires**

### **Caution urged with supplemental heating devices**

September 15, 2005—The substantially increased cost to heat your home this winter might drive you to use supplemental heating sources whenever possible. Fireplaces and space heaters can make a room toasty, but the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) urges consumers to use caution when using these devices by thinking fire-safety first.


There were 45,500 home heating fires reported to U.S. fire departments in 2002, according to NFPA. These fires caused 220 deaths, 990 injuries and \$449 million in property damage. These numbers have generally declined over recent years, but with natural gas and oil prices expected to rise sharply from last year at this time, those who never used supplemental heating may elect to do so, possibly causing more fires.

Based on frequency of use, space heaters pose a higher risk of fire and fire death than central heating.

Fireplaces and chimneys were involved in 43 percent of all home heating fires and 11 percent of the associated deaths. Fixed and portable space heaters, including wood stoves, were involved in 25 percent of the home heating fires, but 74 percent of the associated deaths. Central heating was involved in 19 percent of home heating fires and 10 percent of the associated deaths.

Most fireplace and chimney fires were caused by creosote build-up. The leading cause of space heater fires was combustibles too close to the heaters. Central heating fires were primarily caused by mechanical failures or malfunctions.

[Heating equipment can be used safely](#) if you follow these recommendations from NFPA:

- When buying a new space heater, make sure it carries the mark of an independent testing laboratory, and be sure to have fixed space heaters installed by a qualified technician, according to manufacturer's instructions or applicable codes. Or make sure a qualified technician checks to see that the unit has been properly installed.
- Keep or maintain a 36-inch clearance between space heaters and anything that can burn.
- Have wood and coal stoves, fireplaces, chimneys, chimney connectors and all other solid-fueled heating equipment inspected annually by a professional, and cleaned as often as inspections suggest. Use only wood that is properly seasoned to reduce creosote build-up.
- Make sure your fireplace has a sturdy screen to prevent sparks from flying into the room. Allow fireplace and woodstove ashes to cool before disposing in a metal container.
- Have any gas-fueled heating device installed with proper attention to ventilation. If unvented gas space heaters are used in bedrooms or bathrooms, make sure they are small and well-mounted. NFPA codes prohibit use of liquefied petroleum gas heaters with self-contained fuel supplies.
- Test smoke alarms monthly; install a carbon monoxide alarm in a central location outside each sleeping area. 

# Full Texts of Safety Policy Statements



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
COMMANDER, NAVY REGION SOUTHWEST ASIA

5100  
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12 SEP 2

From: Commander, Navy Region Southwest Asia

Subj: POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

1. Safety is a responsibility assumed with any leadership role. All aspects of the Navy Occupational Safety and Health Program (NAVOSH) shall be implemented through the chain of command throughout the Region. We must ensure and sustain a safe and healthy workplace for all our personnel.

2. The primary responsibility for the safety and well being of all employees rests with leadership. We must continually work to promote safe work practices, and to maintain property and equipment in safe operating conditions. Supervisors shall ensure that workers are provided with necessary personnel protective equipment, follow safe work practices, and take immediate action to abate unsafe and/or unhealthy working conditions.

3. The Occupational Safety & Health program shall be implemented using the Process Review and Measurement System (PR&MS) as outlined in OPNAVINST 5100.23F. Everyone must become familiar with, support and implement the goals and objectives established through PR&MS.

4. All personnel in positions of leadership and supervision must be proactive and intrusive in their approach to hazard mitigation and compliance with known standards.

5. It is my priority to ensure mission accomplishment while providing each person visiting the Region a comfortable environment free from known hazards.

  
GARY D. GALLOWAY

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Activity Safety Boards



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY  
BAHRAIN  
FPO AE 06634-2800

5100  
00  
12 SEP

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Activity Bahrain

Subj: POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

It is paramount to mission accomplishment that our most valued resource be well safeguarded. My policy is to ensure that safety is built into every process. **Operational Risk Management (ORM)** shall be practiced at all levels.

Each and every employee as well as visitor to NSA Bahrain is challenged to make this a better place. One of the ways to do this is through the early identification of hazards. After identification, these hazards can be controlled.

Leadership must develop and continue to refine work processes and ensure employees receive adequate training in these processes. Periodic reviews must be conducted, with employee involvement, to help develop control measures that can and will be sustained throughout the process.

This challenge not only applies to work practices but also must be the core of off-duty recreational activities as well as driving on the roadways in Bahrain. Behavior Based Safety is a challenge that must be met with strong leadership. We must be aware of what our Sailors are doing and the risks to which they are exposed. We need to insert ourselves into their decision making process and ensure that risk decisions are made at the correct level.

**PROCESS REVIEW AND MEASUREMENT (PR&MS).** Mishap Prevention, Regulatory Compliance, Supervision, Training and Self-Assessment are the building blocks for a strong safety culture. We should all know and understand how these work.

**GOAL:** Validate our success using PR&MS and everyone, whether on or off-duty applies ORM when making risk decisions.

  
GARY D. GALLOWAY

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# OCTOBER Safety Courses

AAA Driver Improvement Program	October 2,9,13,23,27	Desert Dome Conf Room/NCC2	0800-1600
Lockout/Tagout Training	October 5	Movie Theater	0900-1000
Fire Prevention Training	October 12	Movie Theater	0900-1000
Sight Conservation Training	October 19	Movie Theater	0900-1000
Fire Warden Training	October 26	Movie Theater	0900-1000
MSF Training	October 27-28	NCC1-3	0800-1600

For inquiries and registration, visit your Safety Office at Building 1 or call 439-3527.



## Photo of the Month


# Gel candles



different...and it's not fun to play with. I'm talking about gel candles.

The liquefied *whatever it is* gets real hot in those holders. They have been known to flare up, spill and splatter. Even worse, some gel candleholders have been reported to shatter and spew hot gel all over. That's exactly what happened to this young lady. A burning gel candle "exploded" and hot gel covered her hand. This photo was taken three weeks after the incident. She has no feeling and may require surgery to get her hand working properly again.

Did you ever play with candle wax as a kid? I'll admit it...I was bad. I used to dump it out to make weird shapes and create finger molds. Now that I'm older and wiser I know it was not safe and I could have really hurt myself. Wax is extremely hot and can really burn. But now there's something entirely

Be extra careful this winter if you're going to use gel candles in your home. Don't play with fire or candle wax/gel and [visit the CPSC recall site to look for gel candle recalls.](#) 

*Source: Naval Safety Center*

## SAFETY, FIRE & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH STAFF

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Mr. Stephen del Castillo	Fire Inspector	
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